The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,878.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. „ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gunsur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 160 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on Monday the 6th April at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 660 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. COTTER, will be despatched to Kurrachee on Monday the 3 th March at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	18	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	18	„ Visagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	26
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry	24	„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Coconada	29	„ Cannanore	31
„ Visagapatam	30	„ Mangalore...	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. GRAY, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, at noon, calling at Vingoria on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1868.

THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," BAKER Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSANJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

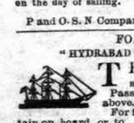
THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ship "MALACCA," (1683 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain F. S. TOWLER, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 27th March, at noon, from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 11 A.M. on the 25th instant, and no Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 16th March 1868.

STEAM TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "CARNATIC," (1776 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain R. T. DUNDAS, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 28th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P.M. on the 26th instant.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 28th instant, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

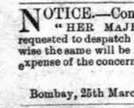
A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P and O. S. N Company's Office, Bombay, 21st March 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

"HYDRABAD" to sail about 5th April.



THE above A 1 Ship has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,

Bombay, 19th February 1868. Agents.

SAILING BOAT FOR SALE.—An American centre-board SAILING BOAT, copper-fastened and well-found in every requisite, can be bought at a reasonable price. She is an excellent Sea-boat, requires only one man to manage her, and is lying off the Apollo Piez. Apply to "H. and H.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "HER MAJESTY," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship *Her Majesty*.

Bombay, 25th March 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF BRUSSELS," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship *City of Brussels*.

Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship "GRANTON," Captain G. ELLERY, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain ELLERY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "ROYAL ALEXANDRA," Capt. WHITING, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages and Goods so soon as received will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain WHITING will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Agent.

Bombay 24th March 1868.

THE Ship "COMBERMERE," from Calcutta via Moulmein (where she put in as a Port of distress to repair and refit), having arrived, Consignees are requested to call at the Office of MR. T. LIDBETTER, Average Stater, Nesbit Lane, to produce their Bills of Lading, sign the Average Bond, and pay a Deposit on their respective Consignments of Goods and the Freight thereon, when a Delivery Order will be given to them.

HAJEE TAR SALLAY MAHOMED,

Owner of the Ship *Combermere*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship "WARRIOR," Captain F. A. LANT, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain LANT will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.,

Agents Ship *Warrior*.

Bombay, 21st March 1868.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to obtain BOARD and LODGING in a respectable English Family in the neighbourhood of Khetwaddy or Byculla,—Stabling required. Address to "S. H.," *Bombay Gazette*.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co, beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbrigan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings ...	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests ...	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants.....	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants.....	7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	20	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material.....	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars.. .....Rs.	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium..... „	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie..... „	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic..... „	7	8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere ..... „	7	8
BADHAM'S West End ..... „	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf..... Rs.	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot „ ..... „	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot „ ..... „	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES

Guyote French Brace..... Rs.	2	
Guyote Leather Brace..... „	3	
Guyote West End..... „	2	
The Royal Courier Bag ..... „	8	to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas..... „	12	„ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick..... „	2	„ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief ..... „	18	„ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „ ..... „	14	„ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „ ..... „	16	„ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief ..... „	10	„ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen ..... Rs.	14	to 20
Gold Link Studs..... „	16	„ 30
Gold Collar Studs ..... „	6	„ 8
Gold Shirt Studs ..... „	14	„ 30
Gold Scarf Rings..... „	8	„ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs. „	2	„ 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs. as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1 8
COLLARS Regent	„	5 0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5 0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5 0
COTTON Socks White	„	10 0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10 0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4 0
TRAVELLING Suits		20 0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6 8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz. ...		8 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS.....		10 0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16 0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2 12

FOR SALE, THOMAS'S SEWING MACHINES 225 0

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. beg to draw the attention of TRAVELLERS and others to their "SPECIAL KIT" prepared and always on hand. The Kit comprises everything necessary at a moderate cost, and can only be procured at BADHAM & COMPANY'S, Apollo House.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for works in GENERAL REPAIRS and part REBUILDING to the GODOWNS, SHEDS, PIERS, DOCK, &c. on the P. & O. Co.'s old Dockyard, Mazagon.

Each Contractor tendering may on and after TUESDAY next, the 24th instant, obtain at our Office, on payment of Rs. 15, a printed copy of the Plan, Specification, and Form of Tender.

No Tenders will be received after SATURDAY the 28th instant.

We do not bind ourselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st March 1868.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWER in Carsetjee Sookhjee Street, Cammatteepoora.

Plans and Sections of the proposed Sewer may be inspected, and Forms of Tender with Bills of Quantities may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are required to be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on the 4th day of April 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

No Tender will be received unless it is written in the proper Printed Form.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay.

RUSSEL AITKEN,

Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

WINDING UP.

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have still on hand a considerable portion of their STOCK, which they are now SELLING OFF for CASH only at prices which they venture to think will please all who may favour them with orders.

Their Stock is of too varied a nature to detail fully, but the following list will give a slight idea of what it consists:—

AIR-TIGHT TIN BOXES; TRAVELLING BATHS WITH COVER, LOCK AND KEY; TAPER, HIP, AND SPONGING BATHS; TOILET CANS AND PAILS; MEDICINE CHESTS; SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS; ELECTRIC MACHINES; SPECTACLES; EYE GLASSES; FLOWER VASES; TOILET REQUISITES; METAL SOAP BOXES; FLESH GLOVES; HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS; TOOTH BRUSHES; REQUISITES FOR THE SICK CHAMBER AND NURSERY; SELTZOGENES FOR MAKING SODA WATER; HYDROMETERS; THERMOMETERS; MEERSCHAUM, BRIER, AND CLAY PIPES. CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER, MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC GOA POWDER, an infallable cure for Ringworm, GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, CHELTENHAM SALTS, COD LIVER OIL, DR. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, BROWN'S CHLORODYNE, MACASSAR OIL, ODONTO, FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSEY LAMPS, ROBBS' BISCUITS, &c.

An excellent assortment of CRICKET BATS, and BALLS, Gun Metal and Steel QUOITS.

They are also prepared to fill MEDICINE CHESTS of any size on most moderate terms.

R. Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messes, Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Aerated Waters to their immense stock of CORKS, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of WHOLESALE BUYERS to the following STORES, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

STOPPERED AND COMMON BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ETHER FOR ICE MACHINES, WASHING SODA, BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, HOCKINS, SEIDLITZ, PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN, BAR AND FANCY SOAPS in great variety.

A small consignment of LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. BORDES.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts, bottled here, Rs. 4-8-0 per dozen nett, Discount on large orders.

A BANKER'S SAFE, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft. by 2½, well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A PALANQUIN SHIGRAM in good order.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P.S.—Messrs. R. & Co. take this opportunity of thanking those of their Constituents who have so kindly answered their call for the payment of outstandings, and trust that those who may still be in arrears will be good enough to pay what they owe to the Firm as early as possible.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES. J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE. J. NEUBERG.

FANCY GOODS, HAND LOOKING-GLASSES. J. NEUBERG.

EMBROIDERY SLIPPERS & CUSHIONS J. NEUBERG.

PERFUMERY, SCENTED SOAPS. J. NEUBERG.

WALL PAPER, GOLD BEADING. J. NEUBERG.

TUCKER'S PORTABLE READING LAMPS. J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES & CIGAR HOLDERS. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO, by Thos. Bears, in Tins and Packets. J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS. PONDICHERRY Do. J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS by every Mail Steamer. J. NEUBERG.

QUININE, in 1 oz. Bottles. J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE, direct from O'Porto. J. NEUBERG.

ENGLISH FLOUR—Coleman's Kiln-dried Norfolk Flour, at Rs. 9 per Tin of 28 lbs. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—Fresh arrival of TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS No. 1 Ditto No. 2 Ditto No. 3

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO by THOMAS BEARS, and DITTO by W. D. and H. O. WILLS in Packets and Tins.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.—Just received, a small Consignment of ENAMELLED IRON WARE, consisting of—

Plates,	Saucepans and Covers,
Cups and Saucers,	Fry Pans,
Bowls,	Basins,
Meat Dishes,	Ewers,
Bake Dishes,	Soup Dishes,
	Candlesticks.
&c., &c	&c.,

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the COMPANY, at the rate of RUPEES TWENTY per SHARE, will be payable at the Company's Office on and after the 7th proximo.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27TH INSTANT to 14TH PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

LOVEL J. MULLINS,

Manager for the Liquidators.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co.,

No. 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

1, EAST STREET, POONA,

BOOT AND SHOE IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

HAS the pleasure to announce to their numerous Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just landed, ex s. s. *Gunga*, a large and varied assortment of GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

ALSO,

Solid Leather Portmanteaus of sizes, Overland Trunks, Coat cases of sizes, Hand and Courier Bags, Leather Cigar Cases, Rug and Baggage Straps, Driving and Hunting Whips, &c.

Further supplies expected per each Mail Steamer.

Bombay, 24th March 1868.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FOURTH GRAND PERFORMANCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 28th MARCH.

on which occasion will be introduced.

NEW SONGS, SOLOS,

MUSICAL MELANGES,

BALLADS, COMIC SKETCHES, LOCAL HITS, &c., &c.

Amongst which will be enumerated the following New and Original Acts.

DAVE CARSON

In his new Local Song and Dance, entitled,

THE COMPETITION-WALLAH.

THE INTELLIGENT YOUTH,

Who has not grown larger since his last visit, on this occasion will not make his

FAREWELL BOW.

MR. G. SOUTHAM,

In his eccentric character of the

RAW RECRUIT.

A new and Original Burlesque Opera Entitled the

GEM O' DE HOOGHLY,

Not by the Author of

GEMMA DI VERGY.

OBSERVE THE PROGRAMME.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE.

PART I.

Overture, Zampa (arranged by W. G. Parker)..... Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus (The Coon Hunt)..Company.
The Birds will come again,.....Mr. S. Herberte.
Pickles. (A legend of Simla),.....Dave Carson.
Beneath the Weeping Willow,.. Mr. W. Burton.
Dance Jubilee,..... Mr. G. Southam.
Fair Lily of the Vale,..... Mr. S. Herberte.

First part will conclude with the original and descriptive Song, showing the Troubles of a Traveller in India, entitled,

THE DAK GHARRIE,

BY

DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

RECITATIVE and SONG (Orinthia my beloved)

MR. S. HERBERTE.

DAVE CARSON

will appear in his

NEW AND ORIGINAL SONG AND DANCE

ENTITLED

THE COMPETITION-WALLAH.

VOLIN SOLO,..... Mr. W. C. PARKER.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY

MR. G. SOUTHAM

AS THE

RAW RECRUIT.

Part Second to conclude with the inimitable Impersonation of the

INTELLIGENT YOUTH,

BY

DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART III.

The Entertainment will conclude with a BURLESQUE OPERATIC NONDESCRIPT,

ENTITLED THE

GEM O' DE HOOGHLY.

The Gem,.....	Mr. G. Southam.
The Dad,.....	Dave Carson.
Love No. 1,...	Mr. S. Herberte.
Love No. 2,.....	Mr. W. Burton.

Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—*Price*: ONE RUPEE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....	Rs.	6
Stalls.....	„	4
Upper Circle.....	„	3
Pit.....	„	1

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8.

Trouble begins at 8-45 P. M.

at which hour

THE HOUSE MUST BE FULL.

Carriages, Gharries, Buggies, Phætons, Dog Carts, Barouches, Broughams, Shigrams, Ekkas, Palkies, Doolies, Hackeries, and Ambulances, may be ordered at 11, about which time the

AGONY IS BOUND TO TERMINATE.

WANTED.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply at the Office of the Chief Resident Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

WANTED, a BOOK-KEEPER, to write up and keep the Accounts of an Estate under Trust. Salary Rs. 150 per month. None but first-rate Accountants need apply. Address with references to "H. W.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, by the undersigned, three good GOWNDIE MAISTRIES and one MAISTRY CARPENTER; also, a few hundred Brass of HYDRAULIC LIME. J. McSWEENY.

Parell Road, Byculla, 21st March 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to 1 Forbes Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

TO LET, an airy and commodious BUNGALOW, No. 40, suitable for Europeans and Natives, situated on Bellasis Road, near the Bombay Hotel, in the 15th Cumtaneepoora Street. Water Pipes are laid in all suitable places, and also a Stable below the premises.

For Rent and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their Office, No. 6 Rampart Row.

Bombay, 19th March 1868. HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICE.—TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, at present occupied by J. P. GREEN, Esq., Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 4, at present occupied by PROCTOR-SIMS, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

Possession can be had before the 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th March 1868.

NOTICES.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL KIRKHAM, GENERAL ARMY AGENT, Abyssinia.—Parcels and Packages may be sent from all parts of India addressed to this Agency, Annesley Bay, from whence they will be carefully sent to the front.

LOSS OF HAIR, arising from weakness of the vessels of the scalp, may be cured by the use of MR. ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH. To Ladies after confinement, or in the spring and fall of the year, is invaluable, being a remedy, at once real and exceedingly pleasant in use. Prepared from the original prescription by TREACHER & Co, (Limited,)

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunop Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for ess than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	Qts.	per doz. Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Labelled & Brandsd...	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do... ... „ 25	„ 13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do... ... „ 21	„ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do... ... „ 18	„ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do... ... „ 16	„ 9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do... ... „ 15	„ 8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do... ... „ 13	„
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do... ... „ 20	„

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.....	Rs. 32	
Nuits, ditto	„ 26	
Macon, ditto	„ 21	

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded, Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto „	31	„ 17
Good Sparkling, ditto „	26	„ 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 31	„ 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger, do.....	„ 26	„ ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 36	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.....	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Hochelmer, do.....	„ 23	„ ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

	Qts.	Pts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior.....	Rs. 32	
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	„ 30	
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale.....	„ 28	
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry..	„ 22	
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry.....	„ 22	
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry...	„ 22	
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry.....	„ 15	
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine.....	„ 15	
Marsala, Virgin.....	„ 38	
Madeira, East India.....	„ 38	

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine...	Rs. 24	Rs. 13
and do Red seal—a good sound Wine..	„ 20	„ 11

SPIRITS.

*These are protected by "*BETTS*" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.*

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs.	32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2—Yellow capsule...	„	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality.....	„	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish.....	„	22
„ „ Scotch.....	„	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case).....	„	16

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 38	Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best.....	„ 38	„ 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	„ 16

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILLAND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,750 prshare
1,045,00	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	63 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New..	3 pct. prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	68 per share.
3,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank.... ..	3 per share
400,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5½ per share.
700,000	250	250	....	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
3,000 000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompted Paris.. ..	Nominal
	100	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
2,000,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular London & China Ba.	14
500,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank.... ..	184 p. 63 p. ct.
2,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India . ..	130
5,000,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	435 p. s
500,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	83 p. s
	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	85 [illegible]

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

510,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co....	2,100 per
297,000	2,500	2,500	25	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	555 per s
180,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co....	2,475 per share
180,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,999 per share
100,000	3,000	4,100	.....	Virgee Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	12 per share
130,000	50	500	....		
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	160 per shar

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	565 per share
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.a.	Elphinstone Land Co.... ..	570 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	100	....	New Do.	85 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Frere Land Co. ..	145 per share
100,000	3,000	4,100	.....	Maragon Land and Reclamation Co.	560 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.	Port Canning.. ..	340
2,150,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co....	946

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do. ..	1s. 11 13/16 to 1d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do. ..	2s. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta....	At sight. ..	990.
Do.	30 days' sight..	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99.
China..	60 ays' sight..	219.

GOVERNMENT ECURITIES.

Government Securities		..	6 percent.
Mercantile Bills..		..	do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	 1835-36	.. ..	92
.. ..	 1842-43	.. ..	
.. ..	 1854-55	.. ..	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		..	108
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55		..	112½
Five and a half per cent.	.. ..	..	111½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan	.. ..	..	111½.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	.. ..	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..	.. ..	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	..	..	..	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	..	..	..	10-4
Spanish Dollars ..	..	..	..	,, 225
Carolus ..	..	..	..	,, 220
Mexican Dollars ..	..	..	..	,, 220
German Crowns ..	..	..	..	,, 310
Five-Franc Pieces	..	..	..	,, 223
Bar Silver ..	..	..	..	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf ..	..	..	..	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English..	..	..	..	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 26TH MARCH.

				PER CANDY.
Comrawuttee ..	..	Old ..	..	160 to 162
Akote ..	..	..	..	
Khandeish ..	..	..	..	150 to 155
Barsee ..	..	..	..	
Dholleras ..	..	..	..	180 to 185
Bhowanuggur	..	..	..	
Broach ..	..	..	..	185 to 197
Vingoria ..	..	..	..	178 to 180
Compta ..	..	..	..	178 to 180
Dharwar Sawginned	..	..	..	185 to 187
Comrawuttee	..	New	..	200 to 205
Akote ..	..	..	..	
Broach ..	..	..	..	215 to 225
Dholleras ..	..	..	..	
Bhownuggur	..	..	..	215 to 218
Veraveli..	..	..	..	180 to 185
Ready Sales...	..	..	..	850 Candies.
For delivery	..	..	..	1,100 ,,
Market dull.				

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 26.

Adye, Surgeon, 19th Regt. N I., to join, to Mhow.
Williamson, Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, from leave, to Ahmednuggur.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel W Pirie, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, Kullaghee, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

The officers, whose names are subjoined, have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India and the Government of Madras respectively, for service with the Land Transport Corps:—

They are accordingly appointed to the Land Transport Corps as Subalterns of Divisions.

Captain L. H. P. Dell. Larpent, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain E. S. Fox, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain H. L. Hawkins, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain F. W. Russell, 7th Bengal Cavalry.
Lieutenant C. J. Bates, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant H. L. Young, 9th Bengal Native Infantry.
Lieutenant A. J. Wallace, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant H. G. Pelter, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant R. B. Cumming, Madras Staff Corps.
Lieutenant J. C. M. Russell, Madras Staff Corps.
Lieutenant E. W. Price, Madras Staff Corps.
Lieutenant J. C. Faske, 14th Madras Native Infantry.
Lieutenant D. W. Williams, 8th Madras Native Infantry.
Lieutenant H. C. Davies, Madras Staff Corps.
Lieutenant C. M. A. Morant, 1st Madras Cavalry.
Lieutenant W. Stainforth, 21st Madras Native Infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel T. E. Mills, Bengal Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

The following Officer, and Warrant Officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate for twenty months:—

Colonel M. Galwey, C. B., Commanding H. M.'s 36th Regt. Madras N I., under the New Furlough Regulations.

Lieut. Col. J. Bates, Bombay Staff Corps.
Surgeon R. Sampson, of the Madras Medical Establishment.
Lieut. H. S. Stewart, Madras Staff Corps.
Apothecary W. B. Grainger, of the Bengal Subordinate Medical Establishment, for twelve months.

Major P. Dods, Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces, is granted six months' leave to Europe, on private affairs, without pay.

Major F. Phillips, Bombay Staff Corps, Collector and Magistrate of Hyderabad, Sind, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Colonel W. B. Salmon Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, and Lieutenant Colonel H. Disbrowe, Staff Corps, Political Agent at Muscat, have been granted extensions of leave by the Madras Government to remain at the Neighberries, the former until the 1st May 1869, and the latter until the 18th March 1869, on medical certificate.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has ruled that, when a Regiment proceeds to India overland in Her Majesty's Indian Transports, the Paymaster should accompany the Regiment; and that a similar course should be adopted in regard to Regiments embarking by the same route from India.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Government Notification, dated 29th January last, Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed a further extension of eight leave for a period of three months.

The Honourable the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have permitted the adjournment for six weeks from the 16th proximo, of the Civil Courts in the Satara District, with the exception of the Court of the extra Moonsiff at Mainee.

The Honourable the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have permitted the adjournment for six weeks, from the 20th proximo, of the Civil Courts in the Dharwar District.

Mr. G. H. Cameron, Magistrate F. P., in the Dharwar District, is invested with powers of appeal under Section 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code in that District.

Mr. N. M. W. Daniell to act as senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona for the detached Station of Sholapoor during the absence of Mr. R. W. Hunter, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Ayerst to act as senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad for the detached Station of Kaira during the absence of Mr. A. L. Spens, or until further orders, and without prejudice to his appointment as Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—

Mr. L. Reid, to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. E. P. Robertson, to act as Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, Collector of Bombay and Acting Chief Secretary to Government, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate to proceed to Europe, for 12 months, from the 28th instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Trevor, R. E. (Bengal), to be Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, vice Mr. R. H. Trotter, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India for employment at Hyderabad (in the Deccan.)

Lieutenant Trevor, R.E., received charge of the Office of the Deputy Controller Public Works Accounts from Mr. R. H. Trotter on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon W. G. Hunter resumed charge of the duties of Principal Grant Medical College on the 12th instant.

Surgeon W. G. Hunter resumed charge of the duties of Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery in the Grant Medical College on the 12th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend J. H. T. Hunt, M. A., Chaplain of Hyderabad, is appointed Chaplain of Ahmedabad, visiting Kaira.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. E. C. Pryce, 1st Assistant Master Attendant and Conservator, is appointed Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port of Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Mar. 26	Mary Vdey	Elford.....	Cochin.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer *Malacca*, Tomlin, to China.
Ship *St. James*, Hatfield, bound to Liverpool.
Steamer *Oriental*, Hutcheson, to Aunealey Bay.
Ship *Bethelus*, Duncan, bound to Abyssinia.

Ship *Alfred*, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

INTELLIGENCE.

The ship *Princess Beyner*, was signalled off Carwar on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A PRACTICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEER, thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of Iron and Steel in all its branches, SEEKS A SITUATION. Can erect Machinery, Plant, &c., take out Quantities, and has been accustomed to the management of men. Address "W.," Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that from and after the 18th proximo, NO INTEREST will be allowed by the Bank on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The following RATES of INTEREST will, as hitherto, be allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 6 Months 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 Months 4 do. do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER, Deputy Secretary.

Bombay, 24th March 1868.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY the 6th April and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings old, Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Europe and Coir), Brooms, Mats, Yards, Iron old, Copper old (belonging to the Boiler), Copper Rivets and Scraps, Cases, Casks, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 25th March 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 1st proximo, for RECEIVING THREE GUDJAN SHEDS over Slips Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the Dockyard.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

The Executive Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Lieutenant, R. E.,
Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor within the Government of Bombay, will be held at the Boys' School, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, at 4 P.M., when the Report for the past year will be read.

The Honourable M. R. Westropp, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The presentation of Prizes to the Children will take place about 5 P.M., when all Ladies and Gentlemen interested in the Schools are kindly requested to attend.

JOHN CAMERON, Secretary.

Byculla, 26th March 1868.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS,
Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3½ and 3¼ outside diameter.
Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

D. C. M.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

GEM O' DE HOOGHLY.

DAVE'S DAD.

SOUTHAM'S GEM.

HERBERTE'S FIRST LOVE.

BURTON'S SECOND LOVE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

MR. DAVE CARSON takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his Friends and Patrons in Bombay for their unmistaken tokens of recognition of his endeavours to amuse them; and he begs to assure them that, during his stay no expense, will be spared, and nothing shall be wanting on his part to maintain that good feeling so liberally expressed and so long existing. He has great pleasure in announcing that he has secured the services of the justly celebrated

MUSICIAN AND SOLO VIOLINIST

MONSIEUR VICTOR SEMELADIS,

OF THE CONSERVATOIRES OF

PARIS, MILAN, FLORENCE, TURIN, &c. &c.

WHO WILL BE ABLY ASSISTED BY HIS

ACCOMPLISHED DAUGHTER,

MADEMOISELLE MELANIE.

They will appear in an entire change of the

MINSTREL'S PROGRAMME

ON

MONDAY EVENING, 30TH MARCH 1868.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On MONDAY the 30th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, the handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., of the Rev. MR. PATON, proceeded to Poona, and of other Gentlemen, the same consisting of handsome Round and Camp Dining Tables for 10 and 20 persons; neatly carved Blackwood Circular, Pier, Side, Writing, Washing and Dressing Tables; Easy, Long Arm, Drawing, and Dining Room Chairs; Conversation Couches on Silk lining and springs; Sideboards; Walnut; Book-shelves; Wardrobes; Gown and Clothes Presses; Chests of Drawers; a handsomely carved four-post Bedstead with Mattress and Spring; Camp Cots; Cleopatra Couches; Teapoys; single and double Screens; Mahogany Dressing Glasses; Hanging Argand and Globe Lamps; Pictures; Table Ornaments; and Sundries.

Also, a Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons.

Bombay, 26th March 1868

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE &c.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order of MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP, bearing date the 26th day of March 1868, it was ordered that DONALD ROBERTSON be permitted to resign the Trusteeship of the above Estate as from the 30th day of March 1868, and that JOHN LAIDLAW SCOTT be appointed sole Trustee of the said Estate in his place and stead, unless good cause be shown to the contrary on THURSDAY the 9th day of April 1868; and by the said Order the said JOHN LAIDLAW SCOTT is appointed Provisional Trustee of the said Estate until the 8th day of April 1868.—Dated this 26th day of March 1868.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

HIGH COURT.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of RUSTOMJEE JEEJEEBHOY SEER, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a Merchant in Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given by direction of the HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD in Chambers, that an ORDER of DISCHARGE will be granted to the above-named Insolvent, in accordance with the provision in that behalf contained in the XXIII. Section of the above Act, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary in Chambers on MONDAY the 13th day of April next, at a quarter before 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 26th day of March 1868.

MACFARLANE AND GREEN,
Attorneys for Rustomjee Ardaseer.

NOVELTIES.—THE WHEEL OF LIFE.—This apparatus produces most extraordinary and startling optical delusions, giving to simple pictures all the appearance of active life—price complete in neat box .. .. .. Rs. 18 0

THE JAPANESE TOP AND APPARATUS, complete, with instructions 2 0

MOROCCO TABLE MATS of elegant designs, intended for the toilet, side, or drawing room table—a set consisting of 6, varying from 4 to 10 inches in diameter 5 0

PERRY'S PNEUMATIC INK BOTTLES. By the use of these a constant supply of clear limpid ink may at all times be insured.

OPERATIC STEREOSCRAPHS. Attention is particularly invited to this entirely new and very beautiful series of semi-transparent Stereographs, each of which represents to the life a scene in one of the Operas, with all the effects of light and colour. The following are available:—

L'Africaine	12	scenes	Rs. 15
Robert le Diable	12	,, ... ,,	15
Condrillon	12	,, ... ,,	15
La Biche au Bois	12	,, ... ,,	15
La Muette de Portici.....	12	,, ... ,,	15
Barbe Bleue.....	6	,, ... ,,	8
La Belle Helene	6	,, ... ,,	8
La Dame Blanch	6	,, ... ,,	8
Orphie Aux Enfers.....	6	,, ... ,,	8
L'Etoile du Nord	6	,, ... ,,	8

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,, 3 8 per Month.
Town Edition ,, 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
,, 2 0 per Month.

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THE Committee of the above School have much pleasure in announcing the opening on the 1st February of a Boarding School, under the Rev. E. H. DuBois, in connection with the School held in the Freemason's Hall, Rangoon. A large house with extensive grounds, and ample accommodation for a number of Boarders has been secured in a healthy part of Byculla.

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G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary Diocesan Board of Education.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1868.

THE true remedy for the dissatisfaction felt by the natives for our regime is a greater deference to native feeling and sympathies in the mode of our administration. We would not have it altered in substance, or in aims, but by slight modifications of forms, we might gain the assent and good-will of the multitude, who at present have an instinctive distrust of us. This might be done without the least alteration of the machinery now used for the purpose of Government. The enlightened and conscientious management of our Indian territories has been cited long ago by Bentham as a grand example for rulers, and may in these times be advantageously compared with the style in which Algeria, or Cochin-China, is administered by the French. No such instance of a race of foreigners ruling a conquered country for the good of the people ever occurred in the time of Roman Pro-Consuls, or in the Spanish and Dutch acquisitions in America or Australasia. In these regions as well as in our ancient colonies in North America, civilization shudders at the thought that European conquest first demoralized and soon exterminated all the aborigines. Instead of protecting the common people in their forest villages as the East India Company did, the settlers in the New World waged fierce war, where mutual injuries and slaughterings speedily destroyed all kindly feelings. The contrast is the more remarkable and interesting as the East India and the Hudson's Bay Companies, both styled Honourable Corporations, got their charters within a few years of each other. It is admitted by all natives, educated or otherwise, that our rule in India is far preferable to that of any of the dynasties that it superseded. Had not the feudal system of India received such a sudden and vigorous blow from our arms, the number of petty oppressors and fanatics would have indefinitely increased to the general misery of all other classes and the disaster of the land. The natives have therefore good reason to thank their gods every day of their lives for the institution of our rule, and we believe they generally do so, especially in the presidency towns: while in the jagheer territories, cursed with much heavier taxes, ruined by capricious orders, the rapacity of unchecked native officials, and the general corruption of the State, they complain bitterly that they were not annexed. Even after thirty years of English Government, the people of Mysore, as Colonel Anderson, the Survey Commissioner, informs us, regard with very sinister dread the possibility of their country being again placed under a native Rajah. These facts show more than any arguments, that the natives have been treated justly, and have nothing really to complain about; and for this reason we were surprised at the tone of a letter from Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier, who seemed to fear the accession of Mr. Justice Newton to the acting Chief Justiceship as an injury to Bombay. Whatever may be said of Company's Judges, the natives should remember that it was the Company which introduced all their prosperity, and that it was under the Company's rule that they, and especially the Parsees, were encouraged to acquire huge fortunes by means of trade. It is true that this letter was only an individual Parsee's criticism of the conduct of the Governor in Council, and that it has not been endorsed in any way by other natives or by the vernacular press. Signs like this are of interest to all whose thoughts take the political direction, as showing how little the natives in Bombay know of the great bulk of their fellow-countrymen. In so far as the native is so influenced by European associations as to abandon his own and adopt foreign fashions and ideas, he becomes the exponent of a minority. The minority may be an enlightened minority: in taste, accomplishments, and perhaps in moral principle, they may be superior to the great uneducated vulgar. But in the present cry of a party to give them representative rights, it is very doubtful whether these would be really representative men. Such a man ought not to be one whose whole thoughts go in an English channel, so to speak; all that English ideas are expected to do can be and is done by Englishmen. The native representative ought to be one attached to old traditions; enlightened enough to see where they do mischief, but also sufficiently acquainted with the way they are looked upon by the mass as to be able to change them without producing the feelings of regret, suspicion, and anxiety which the bungling alterations of late years have spread so widely. The educated native of this generation is distinguished, more for his impudence than his learning; there are honourable exceptions, but as a rule they are not independent enough yet to filter the arrogance out of their character. Most of them attach more importance to the question of shoes than to any political question; and their courtesy seems to consist in not salaaming in the polite country-fashion to those put in authority over them. The other natives see these sour features in their character, and are in the habit of quoting their numerous proverbs about the insolence of all parvenues. This behaviour of the so-called enlightened class has disgusted the ryots with education, and this, and not the increase of fees, is perhaps the reason why they refuse to send their children to the English schools. We pointed out some of these disqualifications in a recent article about the admission of natives to the Civil Service: but in this age of examinations, the public cannot too often be reminded that it was by moral qualities that India was conquered, and has been ruled so well. Mere intellect always fails when not accompanied by the virtues of truth, honour, and constant kindness to the poor and heavily-worked. If the enlightened natives would help us more in the adaptation of our measures to these people, who, being ignorant, dread change, they would become entitled to the gratitude of all. If, instead of sneering at the Mamlutdars and Moonsiffs, they would imitate them in conveying the native sentiment to the European officers they would improve other people as well a themselves.

BOMBAY.

THE annual vacation of the High Court, Appellate side, will be from Thursday the 30th April, to Tuesday the 9th June, both days inclusive.

WE have been requested to state that a copy of the petition against the increase of the postal rates on overland letters lies at this office for signature.

MR. E. W. RAVENSCROFT, acting Chief Secretary to Government, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for twelve months from the 28th instant.

A GAZETTEER FOR SIND.—We (*Sindian*) are informed that under instructions from Government a Gazetteer for Sind is to be prepared, and that the task has been entrusted to Mr. Wells, Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

THE KURRACHEE HARBOUR WORKS.—We (*Sindian*) learn that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has called for an estimate for the completion of the break-water, which is being prepared, for early submission to Government.

THE Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday fined a cart-driver, named Dajee, in the sum of Rs. 25, or in default to undergo a month's imprisonment in the County Jail, for driving a cart in a rash and negligent manner, thereby injuring one Bhagee woman.

THE Judges of the High Court have issued summuds to Mr. Dulputram Jeevanram interpreter to the first Judge of the Small Cause Court, authorising him to practise as a pleader in the districts of Surat, Ahmedabad, Khandeish, Konkun, Poona, Ahmednuggur, and Sattara.

THE STABBING CASE.—Peter Murphy, seaman of the British ship *Tennyson*, was yesterday committed by Mr. J. P. Bickersteth to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Charles McBride, seaman of the same ship, by means of a knife.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 22nd N. I., on the Esplanade, this evening:—

March .....
Overture ..... "Der Wildschutz" Lortzing.
Quadrille ..... "Prince Eugene ... Kuhner.
Selection...(Op.)" Maritana ..... Wallace.
Waltzes ..... "Songs of the Wood" Tamey.
Galop ..... "Federal" ..... Faust.

AN ordinary general meeting of the registered shareholders of the Albert Mills Company (Limited) was held in the office of the Company, Apollo Street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey was called to the chair, and the directors' report and audited balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1867 were read and approved. A dividend of Rs. 50 per share was then declared amongst the shareholders, the same to be payable on and after 9th April next. The two retiring directors were re-elected. Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, agent and secretary of the Company, was empowered to act also as treasurer; whilst Messrs. De Quadros and Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody were appointed as auditors. This was all the business before the meeting.

DAVE CARSON commenced a new programme on Thursday night. The Minstrels had an entire change of programme though they had not in the least made any change from the creditable way in which they executed the respective pieces set down for them. And amongst these came Dave and his "Pickies," in which legend of Simla he thoroughly commanded the entire sympathies of his audience—alike in the time of his hair-breadth 'scape in the canal navy, in the period of his miraculous manufacture of eggs—and during that trying season when *imagination* was the only fee he paid his M.D. The "Competition Wallah" was well worthy of the hearty reception he got, and Dave's driving of the "Dak Gharrie," or at least his imitation of the *wallah* who did drive it, proved both the unsurpassable mimicry of the artist and the uncontrollable laughter of his hearers. That intelligent youth "The Bengalee Baboo" got his music lesson and sang also several songs in a style that was inimitable save of course by a native, that brought down hearty encores, and that will likely lead to many a "bumper" house for Carson. We observe that he has made arrangements with M. Semeladis and his daughter for their musical services in his performances; and their acquisition will prove an additional attraction to the already attractive programmes of the Minstrels. A correspondent the other day suggested that the Minstrels should make the charge for admission the same as on the occasion of their last visit. We have had the curiosity to refer to the advertisements of the Minstrels' performances two years ago and find that the present charges are the same as were then made. The "bumper" houses which the company is obtaining is the surest guarantee that the public are satisfied that they are getting plenty of amusement for their money.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 21st March 1868.

OPEN 306 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	41,214 8 8
Merchandize	,,	61,818 11 1
Earth Trains.	,,	5,192 0 3
Electric Telegraph	,,	590 8 0
Total Rs..		1,08,815 12 0

Corresponding Week in March, 1867.

Coaching		36,185 0 5
Merchandize		65,129 13 11
Telegraph		533 2 0
Total Rs.		1,01,848 0 4
Increase	,,	6,967 11 8

THE CASE OF SWINDLING IN THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BALLA BHASKERJEE, a Hindoo clerk in the office of the Administrator General of Bombay, was again placed at the bar before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, and charged with the theft of several articles of furniture in the possession of his employer, the Administrator General of Bombay.

Mr. Hearn appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw for the defence.

Balcrushna Juggonath said—I am an assistant to the shroff in the office of the Administrator General. On the 29th ult. I accompanied the defendant to the Police Office at Mazagon, and from thence we proceeded to a bungalow in the neighbourhood to receive charge of the effects of the late Mr

ut some other person, there will be a loss of Rs. 6,000 or Rs.7,000.

Mr. Merwanjee Framjee proposed that Mr. A. H. Wildy should be recommended for the appointment of liquidator in the place of Mr. Thomson.

Mr. Sorabjee (to the Chairman)—Some shareholders want to know whether, after having tendered your resignation, you can withdraw it at this meeting.

The Chairman—Certainly.

Mr. Sorabjee proposed as an amendment that Mr. Ardaseer Bomanjee Kaka be recommended for the liquidatorship.

There were 9 shareholders who voted for the original motion and 19 for the amendment.

Mr. Merwanjee Framjee demanded a poll on this question also.

The Chairman said there was now no more business before the meeting.

Mr. Sorabjee—There is still another piece of business. It was mentioned in the advertisement that Mr. Bendir's resignation was to be received at this meeting, and that business has not yet been done.

Mr. Keir—I think Mr. Bendir is quite at liberty to withdraw the tender of his resignation.

Mr. Sorabjee—But the shareholders wish to appoint another gentleman in his room.

Mr. Keir—Well, they must take the necessary steps to do it.

Mr. Sorabjee—And they cannot do it at this meeting?

Mr. Keir—No.

Mr. Sorabjee—All right.

Mr. Damodhur Heerjee, to the Chairman—Do you think Mr. Wildy's evidence would be necessary in the matter of the claim to which you referred, and that you will have to retain him in any case?

The Chairman—I am quite certain that it would be exceedingly difficult, or almost impossible, to proceed with the claim without Mr. Wildy, and as I have already stated he is willing to renew his agreement or to serve as a liquidator.

Mr. Damodhur—And you think, if another gentleman is appointed in Mr. Thomson's place, you will have to retain Mr Wildy all the same?

The Chairman replied in the affirmative.

It was considered by the Chairman that the second question which had come before the meeting was one which might be disposed of finally at once, and he therefore proceeded to take a poll in reference to it. The poll having been taken the Chairman stated that the result, counting the proxies which had been lodged, would be declared on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock. He appointed Mr. Moteeram Bhuggobhoy, who had been acting as interpreter, to be scrutineer.

The meeting then broke up.

[We are informed that the result of the poll was in favour of the appointment of Mr. Wildy.]

THE INCREASE OF POSTAGE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon, beginning about five o'clock, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting a petition to Parliament against the increase on the rates of postage on letters passing between England and India, which it has been announced will come into operation from the 1st of April. The attendance was not large.

The Honourable Alexander Brown was called to the chair.

The Chairman then said—We are met to consider the action that should be taken with reference to the increase of rates for overland postage which is to come into force from the 1st April, —an increase amounting to 30 per cent. upon the rate of postage *via* Marseilles and 50 per cent. upon that *via* Southampton, but which, in reality, is a surcharge of 75 per cent. upon the present charge for ocean postage between India and England. I don't think there will be any necessity for much speech-making on this occasion, because I think we here are all agreed upon the subject, and that there will be but one feeling amongst all fellow-subjects in India with regard the unwise and retrograde nature of this step which has been taken by the British postal authorities, and but one feeling also in thinking that this is quite unnecessary on financial considerations. In fact, it has been a matter of surprise to me that in the House of Commons—where India, though perhaps too feebly represented, is yet by no means unrepresented—that in the House of Commons no one has been found coming forward to protest against this measure as both injurious to Indian interests and contrary to all those principles of enlightened policy, which have guided the conduct of Government in such matters for the past years, with what beneficial results no one in this meeting need be told. The Chambers of Commerce here and in the other Presidencies have already taken action in this matter, but it seemed to many here in Bombay that the public of India and we as representing the public of Bombay—(hear, hear,)—should take action independently of any action by those commercial bodies—(hear, hear,);—and I trust the agitation which we shall begin to-day will be carried on with spirit and resolution until it results in the retracing of this most unfortunate step which has been taken by the authorities at home. (Hear, hear.) I shall not detain the meeting, but now ask Mr. Leith to move the first resolution.

Mr. Leith then moved the first resolution which was:—

"That this meeting records its surprise that H. M.'s Postmaster General, with the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury, should have raised the rates of postage on all letters transmitted between England and India before ascertaining the effect on the postal returns of the newly-sanctioned weekly mail communication; and it further expresses its conviction that the enhanced rate of overland postage is unnecessary, that as a measure of postal policy it is a retrograde one, and that it will operate as a check on communication between India and the United Kingdom, and, therefore, that it must prove injurious, socially, commercially, and politically."

Dr. Blaney seconded, and in doing so said—That this is a retrograde policy, seems to be beyond all doubt, for I find that as from time to time the Post-office revenue has increased, and other and better arrangements have been made for carrying on the overland communication, the rule has been to reduce the rates of postage. Seventy years ago the Government of Bombay appear to have carried on overland communication on their own behalf, and the charge for a single letter then, a quarter tola, was Rs. 10, which was to be taken to the Chief Secretary to Government, or accompanied by a note. As the Chief Secretary was supposed to read all the notes, the postal bag could not have been very large, and yet Rs. 10 per letter was sufficient charge in that case. We find, moreover, that one of the Post-office regulations, seventy years ago, commenced thus:—"In order to reimburse the Company, that is the East India Company, in part for the expenses of the General Post-office," they shall lay a certain rate of postage. It was only contemplated, then, to reimburse the revenue in part:—the policy now seems to be to reimburse it entirely and to make it reimburse it at the very beginning before a trial has been made of the new system. If the old system pay at present, if it has been a paying one, then it must be a retrograde policy altogether to increase the rates, and that before any trial has been made of what proportion the revenue will bear to the letters carried: and the question must naturally be asked, whether the imperial post is simply a commercial institution, or, whether it is intended for the advancement of civilization? India, goodness knows, wants advancement in civilization, and one of the means for that I take to be, that a free communication between the two countries be obtained. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Anything that prevents that or cuts at that goes down deeply into, not the commercial relations alone, but into every relation of progress, I would say in India; and the new treasury order being retrograde in its policy, we may pity it and may pity the mind that conceived this to be the only means of making money. (Laughter and hear, hear.) The individuals on the other side are the P. & O. Company, who certainly are not to be pitied under the new rules. Very lately we have seen that Company with ensign hoisted, union down, the signal of distress—and crying "no dividend;" we have seen them discharging their *employes* right and left, because they must curtail expenses—all this betokening that the Company was unable to *pay* its way. Now, those who have been able to see the rise and progress of that Company since they started with their first steamer, the *Hindustan*, in 1839 or 1840—I don't exactly recollect which,—and who have seen at any of their stations their docks, their great appliances for naval architecture, can only say they believe this Company has made a very good thing of it. We cannot pity them, I say; but everybody concerned deserves to be pitied. We may pity commerce with reference to this new, this additional, tax on letters, and we may pity civilization itself. There are thousands, I believe, of poor people who are scarcely represented in this meeting who have a great interest in this question. For instance, I saw the other day a statement that there are 8,000 Europeans and Indo-Britons employed upon the railways of India, of which one half or 4,000 were Europeans. Is it no matter for these to be almost deprived—for a great many of them are drawing but small salaries—to be almost deprived of free communication with their native land? I leave the gentlemen connected with commerce to say what the effect must be in connection with that: but take it for all and all, neither facts nor figres are necessary to prove that this is a backward policy on the part of those who are carrying out this measure, and I believe on every one concerned it must have an injurious effect. The question must arise, whether it was time to establish a weekly mail communication, —on what data do the Government insist in establishing a weekly mail communication? If they had data sufficient to establish this weekly communication, then why tax the twenty-four steamers we originally had, and by which letters were enabled to reach Southampton at 6d. each. But if all these letters in the twenty-four steamers that used to move between Bombay and Southampton will have to pay an additional tax to the extent of 9d., why then it must appear that the postal rates were not sufficient in the time past. Everything, it appears to me, goes to prove the contrary. With the steady increase of trade and the steady increase of the liberal revenues of India, I think there was no reason, and I believe no justification, for increasing the tax on overland letters *via* Southampton by fifty per cent. And I must add in conclusion that the inquiry was perhaps not conducted so carefully with reference to that question as it might have been before this extra impost was made upon the overland communication: and with these few remarks I very heartily second the first resolution which has just been proposed. (Applause.)

The Chairman—Perhaps before the resolution is put to the meeting, some gentleman would like to make some indignant remark. (A laugh.)

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell—The only indignant remark I should like to make is, that the extra cost to Nicol and Company will be Rs. 5,000 a year. (Laughter.)

The motion was declared unanimously carried.

Mr. Wood, honorary secretary of the committee here, at the request of the Chairman, rose to read the petition that had been prepared. Such, he said, was rather poor reading, but he could say in its defence that it was not so long as the Calcutta one—(a laugh)—and as the principal object of the meeting was to adopt the petition, he should read it in the hope that it would demand the assent of all interested in the matter. Objection, he might remark, had been made that the meeting on this subject, had not been called at the best time and that a large public meeting had not been convened. He thought that perhaps they could not have got a better time; and, as to the meeting, every one knew the way in which all public movements were managed in these Indian cities and especially in Bombay. Then the matter in connection with which they were that day met, was one on which there could be but one feeling and on which all were agreed. They might have had the meeting adjourned two or three times and never got what they wished, but had instead the finger of scorn pointed at them and then complaints from the public that they had to pay increased rates. The most available method in short had been adopted to record the protest of the people of Bombay who were all free to come to the meeting if they chose. (Hear, hear.) He then proceeded to read the petition, which was as follows:—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAD IN PARLIAMENT.—The petition of the inhabitants of Bombay in public meeting assembled.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That your petitioners, being under the necessity of keeping up intimate relationship and constant epistolary communications with their friends and business connections in the United Kingdom, observed, with much satisfaction, the completion of arrangements by which a weekly mail service has been secured between India and England. Although it was casually named in your Honourable House that the weekly mail would cause some additional cost, your petitioners felt secure that no attempt would be made to meet this comparatively small expense by any new charge on letters between the two countries, so inconsistent did such a measure seem with the enlightened policy recently prevailing in the management of postal relations.

That your petitioners have now heard, with great surprise and much disappointment, that in submission to orders from the British Treasury, the Post-masters in India have been directed to charge an additional two annas (3d.) on all letters to England, and that the same sum will be charged on all letters received here from the United Kingdom, this surcharge being an addition of 75 per cent. on the present charge for the ocean postage between India and England.*

That your petitioners see no sufficient grounds for this advance; first, because the alleged increase of cost to the account of India consequent on the additional mail is only an absolute increase of little over 30 per cent., thus showing that even with the present number of letters the surcharge will impose an uncompensated burden on correspondence; second, because the running of a weekly mail must largely increase the number of letters and the revenue of the British Post-office; and, therefore, though the retrograde step enhancing postal rates might, by some subordinate officials, be deemed inevitable, the least that your petitioners would have expected from your Honourable House was, that it should have restrained the Postmaster General from levying the enhanced rate until actual experiment, say, during six months, had shown what proportion of the new subsidy would be sacrificed in connection with the Indian mails.

That your petitioners have excellent reasons for thinking, that had this business-like and considerate course been followed, the result would have shown that the proposed surcharge was wholly needless. They are led to think so from the satisfactory financial results that have generally followed the increase of postal facilities; they come to the same conclusion also on special grounds; thus, probably all mercantile firms would have increased their correspondence on the commencement of the weekly mail to such an extent as to yield more than the 30 per cent. additional now to be levied—a ratio of increase that will be rendered impossible now, as correspondents of all degrees will either send much fewer letters in proportion to the number of mails, or will resort to the practice of enclosing several letters under one cover with the feeling that it is justifiable as with many correspondents, on the score of expense) it is necessary thus to evade an unexpected, and, as they think, unwarrantable penalty on intercommunication between Great Britain and this her most important dependency.

That your petitioners believing the proposed increase of postal rates is not warranted on financial grounds—being clearly of opinion that the £13,000 extra charge per annum would be made up by the increased yield of the weekly mail service—cannot but regard the imposition of three pence per half ounce on all the Anglo-Indian correspondence as a grievous hardship on the European population here, and on their friends at home. They regard it as a retrograde step in postal arrangements, detrimental in a political sense and exceedingly partial in its operation; and in proof of this latter remark they would point to the privilege enjoyed by European soldiers in India who are permitted to send home and receive letters for one penny each, while the officers serving with Her Majesty's troops in India have just had it notified to them that the rate on their letters is not to be enhanced as in the case of the rest of the European community. Whilst not desiring for a moment that those privilege should be curtailed, your petitioners could observe that the same costs and charges fall upon the correspondence thus exempted from surcharge; and while willing to bear the current rates of postage as one of the unavoidable penalties of exile, your petitioners would respectfully suggest that some consideration is due to them as British subjects bearing allegiance towards and claiming "aid and comfort" from the central power of the Empire.

Your petitioners have further to allege that the principal on which the impending surcharge on their correspondence is levied is one that is grossly unjust as between the foreign and home-dwelling communities to the postal revenues. Your petitioners contend that while, as a matter of account and economy, it may be important to keep separate the mail packet and inland postal revenues and charges, there is no sufficient ground for this arrangement being made the basis of the system according to which the distant subjects of Her Majesty are made to bear nearly the whole cost of the particular mail service by means of which they may happen to be connected with the mother-country. Your petitioners submit that this plan is wholly inconsistent with the principle of equalising postal rates within the same jurisdiction—a principle which is completely adopted at home, so that one charge conveys a letter from Cornwall to Caithness or Antrim, and similarly in India where for 4d. a letter is conveyed from Cape Comorin to Peshawur or Simla. While, not wishing to push their argument to an extreme, your petitioners would point out that, as a whole, the postal revenues yield a large return to the home revenue, and that in 1866-7 the nett profit yield from that source to the English Exchequer amounted to £1,333,953 after charging against the Post-office the whole cost of the mail packet service. The late Sir Robert Peel and other distinguished members of your Honourable House have frequently laid down as a maxim and principle that the British Post-office should not be looked to as a source of revenue, and, therefore, your petitioners submit that whilst so large and so secure a profit is made by the Post-office, as a whole, it is as unnecessary as it is paltry to make one particular line pay such a large additional charge, on the plea of certain changes which form part of the general movement to improve the British postal service. Your petitioners feel this surcharge to be the more invidious and unnecessary, seeing that the Indian revenue has long been unjustly charged in the sum in respect of the postal service to China, Japan, and Mauritius in which India has but very slight or indirect interest.

In consideration of these circumstances, and on general, political, and social grounds, your petitioners cherish the hope that your Honourable House will, in connection with its votes of supply, or in some other way, assert its prerogative over the executive department of the Post-office and make such arrangements, that no additional rate shall be levied on Anglo-Indian correspondence.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

* Present charges being thus made up:—

Via Southampton per ½ oz.	d. 6
Ocean postage	4
English Inland.....	1
Indian do.....	1
Via Marseilles per ½ oz	10
Inland and Ocean postage as above	6
Charge of French authorities	4

Mr. A. J. MacDonald then moved the second resolution as follows:—

That the petition to the British Commons House of Parliament which has now been read be adopted by the meeting and signed by the Chairman as its representative.

Mr. John Stuart seconded this resolution.

The Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G., then said—The gentleman who seconded the first resolution remarked that he objected to the contemplated increased postal rates, not only on commercial grounds, but in the social interests of the large number of Europeans employed in India, and especially the 8,000 employés on the Indian Railways. The remark applies, even with stronger force, to our sailors. From actual examination of the books kept at the Customs' and Shipping Offices of this port, during five recent years, I find that an average of 600 square-rigged ships visit and leave this port every year, exclusive of steamers and Royal Navy ships, and this year the number will probably be much greater. Reckoning thirty men to each—a fair average—we have 18,000 seamen yearly visiting this port, and an average population of not less than 3,000 seamen, of whom not more than four or five per cent. are above the humblest working classes. I do not profess to claim the honour of representing these, but having laboured among the maritime population of Liverpool, East London, and this port for ten years past, I am not indifferent to their interests. Now, it is a fact that if only one letter per man—a very moderate allowance—be sent each way, *via* Southampton, at the present low rate of four annas or six pence each, it will amount to Rs. 9,000 or £900 per annum, whilst for the same number of letters our seamen will, in future, be asked to pay Rs. 13,500 or £1,350, being £450 a year more than formerly, unless the weekly mail greatly lessens the number of their letters. I have often been called upon, Sir, to write letters for sick seamen at home and abroad, and have seen the last of the hard earnings go to pay postage. One such letter was given me last Sunday morning in the hospital, too late for the mail and with too little money to prepay it. A few days before that, I wrote and posted a letter for a seaman who had lain there for weeks or months with a broken back, his friends ignorant of his state, and he with no money to send them a single letter. At home I have written and posted letters for the wife to her husband at sea—or for the widowed charwoman whose dutiful son had left half his hard-earned pay —25 shillings per month—to be drawn by her during his absence. And this increased postage may represent less tea or bread on the scanty board, or no letter from the absent husband, father, mother or son. But I will not urge this matter on commercial or pecuniary grounds, nor shall I trouble you with educational reasons why we ought progressively to be having cheaper postage. These have often been well urged at home in connection with both the inland and ocean penny postage, and an advancing civilization. But, Sir, I deprecate the increased postal rates on higher, on social and moral grounds. (Applause.) I regard this, as a moral as well as a social and commercial question. (Hear, hear.) The poet Cowper long ago spoke of the blessings diffused by increased facilities for international intercourse, when with no less truth than beauty he said:—

> "This genial intercourse and mutual aid
> Cheers what were else a universal shade,
> Calls nature from her ivy mantled den,
> And softens human rockwork into men."

(Applause.) But, Sir, the proposal for increasing our postal rates, looks like "softening" men into rockwork, by petrifying one of the purest, most precious, and highly valued sources of our social enjoyment. (Renewed applause.) Who that has seen the huge bundle of letters and newspapers distributed to a ship's company on their arrival here, but has shared the intense pleasure produced. Thenceforth this enjoyment must be diminished instead of becoming under increased facilities for its development, by cheaper postage, a source of larger and growing revenue—as the penny postage has been at home. Again, Sir, next to those powerful religious principles and divine restraints, which we believe, all who seek aright may obtain, there is no more powerful restraint, for many of our seamen especially, than those tender ties and relationships which foster the social affections. I believe the influence of having domestic associations at home is the most pure and thorough influence that can be brought to bear on the conduct and character of many out here, and the man, who after three or four months' exile from society, finds at the end of the voyage, a letter awaiting him from an affectionate wife, a mother, a sister, or a friend, is not likely to pocket it, and rush into those dens of infamy where so many are ruined body and soul. He will more likely return to his ship where it will afford him, as I have witnessed, not a few half hours of quiet enjoyment to read and ponder in his berth, or in his forecastle. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Then, Sir, never, never! let us curtail the facilities for such enjoyment; never let us consent to loosen such ties; or rather let us increase and strengthen them, by cheapening our postage, and by all legitimate means let us urge upon our legislators the reconsideration of this subject, and the cheapning of postage, not only to India, but throughout the world. (Applause.)

Dr. Birdwood—While I agree with every thing that has been stated in this petition except the onslaught on the privileges of the soldiers and sailors (cries of—"No, no; no onslaught")—well, the objections raised were attributed to the soldiers and sailors—I feel bound to ask whether this petition can be sent forth from this meeting with any propriety or honesty as from the inhabitants of Bombay. There are just twenty-five persons in the room, of whom six are gentlemen connected with the press,—there are half a dozen merchants, and one or two professional gentlemen—and I do not think we can take on us to say we represent the public of Bombay. (Interrupting cries of "no, no.") I think Mr. Wood anticipated this objection when he said that this petition was going forth from us as representing the inhabitants of Bombay, because every one had a right, and had had an opportunity of being present at this meeting. Well, I have seen no notice of the meeting myself,—I was perfectly unaware of it until I was privately written to about it;—to-day, I looked the newspapers in vain—though I must have looked carelessly,—to ascertain the time of the meeting. If the inhabitants of Bombay, as Mr. Wood said, have had ample notice of this meeting, and might have come to it if they chose, then the very fact that they are not more represented than we find them here, appears to be a proof that they take very little interest in the matter ("oh, oh")—or it should be a proof. I know of course that they take the very highest interest; and all I contend is, that they have not received proper notice.

Mr. James Taylor (secretary of the Chamber of Commerce)—You can call another meeting if you find it proper.

Dr. Birdwood—Exactly so, and really I feel bound under an earnest sense of duty ("oh, oh,") to express my opinion that we do not represent the inhabitants of Bombay. There are only twenty-five gentlemen, of whom six may be said to be officially connected with public meetings, ("order, order,") and we do not represent the inhabitants of Bombay.

The Chairman—It is quite possible for any one to object. Does Dr. Birdwood propose any amendment?

Mr. Wood—Why, Dr. Birdwood supports the petition.

Dr. Birdwood—I have stated my objection.

Mr. Wood—Of course, it is quite possible for any one to object to anything, even the House of Commons itself. We all know, however, that many of the very important measures of the House of Commons itself have been carried by a bare quorum, and that on many of these occasions there might have been a count-out, if people like our esteemed friend here had exercised their prerogative of counting noses. The objection Dr. Birdwood brings forward were answered, I think, before-hand, but he does not think so, and he is quite at liberty to make the objections he has done. If we had spontaneously acted, and acted on the emergencies of the case, a fortnight ago, and taken steps to call a public meeting, it would have answered the purpose; but, as I said before, we have done as we could, the petition is there, and any person can object to it and bring forward any valid objection, if such be found.

The Chairman—I confess I have a considerable amount of sympathy with the remarks that fell from Dr. Birdwood ("hear, hear," from Dr. Birdwood). I should like the petition to go forward, if it go forward at all, as a petition from the inhabitants of Bombay. At the same time as Mr. Wood said there is a great difficulty in getting together a meeting in Bombay. And I would suggest to the meeting a compromise that I think we could accede to—that instead of being signed by me as chairman of the inhabitants of Bombay in public meeting assembled, the petition should be signed by the inhabitants themselves. It has been got up at this public meeting, and all at this meeting have done their duty in coming here and expressing their indignation and taking an interest in the subject. The plan I have suggested is quite possible, for we have had it in one instance to my knowledge; and I for one promise to take as much pains as I possibly can towards getting it signed; and I think if all do so, then we will get a sufficiency of signatures. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. John Connon—I think the meeting will unanimously adopt your suggestion, and I only hope it will be understood that the petition emanates from the properly called meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, that it was agreed to by this meeting so assembled and signed by you as chairman.

Dr. Birdwood—Your proposition, Mr. Chairman, exactly meets my objections about the meeting, but in reply to the observation by Mr. Connon, I beg to say that this is not a properly called meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay. It has always been the practice to call public meetings through the Sheriff, and that has not been done in this case. Besides there is only a native in this room. (Laughter.)

Mr. Connon—And quite enough. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Thomson—I think the meeting pretty well represents the people of Bombay, and that it is quite unnecessary to have their names signed by everybody.

Mr. Connon—People like to sign their names you know.

Rev. W. B. Keer—I think it is not altogether unnecessary for me to observe that there are at this moment not less than 3,000 seamen in our harbour, representing no small proportion of the letter-writing community—and I do think it impossible any number of them attend a public meeting in Bombay.

Mr. Connon—They would not be allowed. (Laughter.)

Rev. Mr. Keer—Certainly not.

The resolution was then amended, and unanimously carried in these words:—

That the petition to the British Commons House of Parliament which has now been read be adopted by the meeting.

Mr. Connon then moved the third resolution, in doing which he said:—I come now with your permission to propose a further resolution consequent on those which the meeting was adopted, and I do not anticipate any opposition to this. It has been a matter of surprise to me that more notice of this matter, this new impost, has not been taken by gentlemen at home, where the statistics, economy, and science, I may say, of Post-office management have been so completely expounded, exhausted, and put in practice within the last twenty years. It is both a matter of surprise and regret that eminent gentlemen at home with Bombay connections and influence in Parliament should have overlooked this matter, as they seem to have done so far; but I am sure they only require their attention to be turned to it by their Bombay connections to secure for us their hearty sympathy and support. (Hear, hear.) I therefore beg to move the following resolution:—

"That the petition which has now been adopted be forwarded to Robert Wigram Crawford, Esq., M. P., for presentation, and that W. Graham, Esq., M. P., W. Bayley, Esq., Mr. Peel, Junior; Mr. Turner, Mr. Graves, Liverpool; and Mr. Trevelyan, be specially requested to support its prayer; and that mercantile firms and the European residents in this presidency generally be urged to bring to bear in the same direction all the Parliamentary influence of their freinds at home without respect of party."

I much regret, Sir, added Mr. Connon, that I am not able to solicit the valuable parliamentary assistance of the honourable member for Launceston, whose inportant aid I am sure we would have had if possible, but we may solicit his sympathy and assistance in the latter way suggested in the resolution, and I have no doubt it will not be wanting. (Applause).

Mr. J. Bogie then said—I have much pleasure in seconding this resolution, but wish to make an addition, to which I hope the mover will have no objection to add the name of Mr. G. O. Trevelyan M. P. for Tynemouth. He is the son of Sir Charles Trevelyan, and nephew of Lord Macaulay, and has been in India for some time in search of facts, so that I believe he could throw a good deal of light on the Indian postal system, as well as other subjects. In an amateur play in which he performed, and which was written by him, there is an allusion to the epistolary as well as the telegraphic system of India, and perhaps the meeting will excuse me if I occupy their time a minute to read it. I dare say it will bring the subject of a need of excellent epistolary communication in India to the minds of some people in a way not previously thought of. It has previously come home to mine, and though the allusions rather more may become a Christmas farce than a meeting of the public of Bombay, still there is matter for thought in it. Mr. Bogie then read the following extract:—

FROM "THE DAWK BUNGALOW."

Acted at Belvidere (Sir Cecil Beadon's) Dec. 21st, 1863.

The Hon'ble Horace Cholmondeley, M. P. (a gentleman travelling in search of facts. Reads from letter from Tom Blake, Junior Secretary in the Department of Sayer and Akhaerer.

"Telegraphed to you on Friday week to say I would not come.

C Hullo, Abdool, has a telegraph come for me?

A No, Master. Master not understand Indian system of Telegraum. Suppose Blake Sahib went send Telegramp to Master. He send Telegramp Friday. Next Monday write letter. Master get letter first; tell him contents of Telegram. Two, three day after telegramp done coming Master know what to expect. That way no mistake made.

C. O! that is the case, is it. I'll make a note of that in my common-place book (writes) "Telegraph in India employed as auxiliary to espistolary communication."

After reading this except which created not a little amusement, Mr. Bogie referred to an instance in his own experience of a telegram from Liverpool of date 25th November "turning up" as Mr. Cholmondeley would have expressed it—in Bombay only on 31st December, whilst a letter of date December 4th was received on the 29th. This he remarked by the way was rather a wonderful mail for Calcutta, as letters from London of 4th December were received in Calcutta one or two days before those of November 26th which came *via* Gaul. Therefore, concluded, Mr. Bogie, I heartily support the resolution that everything be done to accelerate the epistolary communication between England and India. That can be depended on without fear of any interference one way or other, whilst telegrams cannot so be trusted to. This may be a branch of the subject that may not come home to some people—and it is a very important one—because until we do have some improvement in the telegraphic communication between England and India, and some method that may be relied on, not only for correctness and regularity, but also for its having the impossibility of permitting tampering with the contents, delaying the telegrams, and communicating their contents to other people than the receiver, the only thing to depend on is epistolary communication. There is high need that everything possible be done to accelerate the epistolary communication, and in every way to make it more acceptable to the inhabitants of this great country who have commercial relations with England. (Applause.)

Mr. A. H. Campbell proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Chairman remarked, that it had been proposed by a gentleman near him, that the meeting should appoint a committee for the purpose of getting the petition signed.

Mr. Connon—I would propose that Messrs. Wood and Taylor, to whom we are so much indebted, should do this for us.

Mr. Taylor—I beg to be excused. I cannot undertake that. I beg to move the appointment of Dr. Birdwood. (A laugh.)

Dr. Birdwood—It is the Chamber of Commerce all round.

Mr. Taylor—The Chamber Commerce have nothing to do with it.

Dr. Birdwood—They have got the machinery.

Mr. Taylor—But as you know best about the meetings of the inhabitants of Bombay, you will better do it.

The Chairman stopped this conversation by remarking that the gentlemen could arrange amongst themselves as to the signing of the petition.

Mr. Wood seconded the vote of thanks to the Chairman and took the opportunity of remarking that he should like also to express the thanks of all of them to the Viceroy and the Government of India for their action in having suspended the operations of the enhanced rates. They presumed it was owing to the action of these officials that the enhancement of the rates was suspended for a month.

Mr. Taylor—We have nothing to go upon.

Mr. Wood—No, but we think so.

The meeting then separated.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—26TH MARCH.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

Hajee Abdool Succoor Cadoo vs. *Megjee Hunsraj & Co.*

A FORGED CURRENCY NOTE.

The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,000, being the balance of account for goods sold and delivered by plaintiff to defendants.

Mr. Hormusjee, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Mayhew, barrister-at-law, for the defendants.

His Honour delivered the following judgment in this case yesterday:—This was a suit to recover the sum of Rs. 1,000, the alleged balance of account for gunny bags sold by plaintiff to defendants. The value of the goods sold amounted to Rs. 5,019-12-0, and the substantial question between the parties was, whether in making payment of this sum the defendants had or had not given to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 4,019-12 in cash and genuine notes, together with a forged note for Rs. 1,000. The plea being simply payment the defendants went on to prove their case. They were not in a position to put in evidence any legal written receipt for the money, but the payment was proved thus: the gunny bags, though apparently all charged to the defendants, Megjee Hunsraj & Co., would appear to have been purchased by them and one Khatao Raojee. The defendants settled with Khatao for their share, and on application for payment having been made to them by plaintiff's agent, they referred him to Khatao, and he swore, after looking at, and refreshing his memory by an unstamped document, that he did on the 30th November 1867 pay in his shop, by the hand of his servant Mahadewjee Shamjee, Rs. 5,019-12 to plaintiff's man Haroon Joonas. Nothing appears to turn up in the absence of a stamped receipt, because it is admitted by the plaintiff that he did on that day receive from Khatao what purported to be Rs. 5,019-12, and the only matter in dispute, as I have said is, whether or not a forged note for Rs. 1,000 formed part of this payment. It was argued by the learned counsel for the defendants that, it being known to the plaintiff that one-half of the goods really belonged to Khatao, the plaintiff could not entertain the present action, he admitting that he has been paid in full for one-half the goods and more, but I do not think in the first place that this is open to him to contend on a simple plea of payment; which I take it fully admits the liability of the defendants; and, secondly, I do not think that the defendants could have sustained the only form of plea on which this point would have been open to them, namely, that as to one-half of the said sum of Rs. 5,019-12 never indebted, that is, the goods were never supplied, and as to the remaining portion, that they had paid the plaintiff. That being so, I have only to consider the evidence as to the payment of the Rs. 5,019-12. Khatao himself could not give much information as to the question at issue, as it was only from enquiries he made after November 30th, that he acquired any knowledge as to whether any one note for Rs. 1,000 was comprised in the money given to Haroon Joonas, and the conclusion he appears to have arrived at was that one, and only one, such note was given, which had been received in Khatao's shop from one Futtaychund, and numbered 59,056: and the plaintiff says that a genuine note, bearing that number, was on November 30th received by Haroon Joonas. Mahadewjee Shamjee, who actually paid the money, stated that he paid it in cash and in notes; he was a little confused at first in his recollection, but he afterwards said positively that amongst the notes so given by him, there was only one note for Rs. 1,000 which was got from Futtaychund. He said he could not remember how many notes he had given Haroon, whether five or fifty, but that Haroon put the cash in a bag, and put the notes in a handkerchief, which he put in his breast. He identified two bags, produced, as those into which the cash had been put, and stated that they were carried away by a coolie named Ragoo. He said the bags were nearly full, and that the rupees would not have been filled in one of them. This substantially closed the defendants' case. For the plaintiff, Haroon Joonas stated that, he got the money from Mahadew, and that there were two notes for Rs. 1,000 each; one numbered 59,056, a good one, and one, the note in dispute, numbered 80,640. He says the larger bag was only about half full, and the notes were in it, and that the smaller bag was full. He went with the coolie to plaintiff's shop, and gave over the money to the plaintiff's killadar, and had an entry made in plaintiff's books of the number of the large notes, which entry was produced at the trial. Jakana Moledina deposed that he is a mehta of plaintiff, and that he made the entry mentioned above of the payment, including the numbers of the notes, and that he discovered on the 14th December, that the note numbered 80,640 was a forgery. He says he himself examined the notes and put down the numbers correctly. He says it is the practice of the firm to enter all the numbers of large notes received, but not of those paid, and he showed entries corroborating his statement. Two entries were produced and shown to him in the book of one Hurry Ookerda, of payments made by Hurry to Haroon Joonas, in which Haroon had entered the numbers of the notes received by him. Hajee Absukker Hajee Essa, the plaintiff's killadar, was present when the money was brought by Haroon Joonas, and corroborates the statements of the other witnesses as to the entry of the numbers of the notes. Now, this evidence as to the identity of the note No. 80,640 with one of those paid by Khatao to plaintiff, seems to me to be very strong. One circumstance was dwelt on strongly by the learned counsel for defendants as tending to show that there could not by any possibility have been two notes for Rs. 1,000 in the payment. The bags in which the money was brought would certainly hold over Rs. 3,000 in each. The evidence is that one of them was full and the other half full. The amount of cash, therefore, necessary to fill the larger bag and half fill the smaller, together with the one good note for Rs. 1,000 and the bundle of smaller notes, would come to more than Rs. 4,000, and, if so, there could not have been another note for Rs. 1,000. I have had the bags examined by our shroff, and their capacity seems to be about that stated above, but I must say, it appears to me that the phrases "full" or "half full," as applied to bags of this kind, tied up as they were, seems to me quite vague to counteract satisfactorily the force of the evidence resulting from the entries made under the circumstances deposed to, in the plaintiff's cash book. Of this book also it was proved in cross-examination that it was not the book in which such an entry would in the ordinary course of business be made, in the first instance, inasmuch as it was what is called, I believe, the "pucka rozmel," and that the original entry ought to appear in a "kutcha rozmel." However, it was positively stated that for several years this firm has kept only one such book, and the defendants did not, and indeed could not, contradict this. I think there was only one more point made in the defence, and that was as to the omission by Haroon Joonas to enter the numbers of the notes in Khatao's book. He stated he never did so, and was not allowed to do so in this case, and entries were produced on a day subsequent to his examination, which in strictness should have been produced to him, to show that he did, on at least two occasions, enter the numbers of the notes in the book of the debtor; these, however, were subsequent to the discovery of his having received the forged note in question, and have not therefore much weight, as it was only natural that he would take additional precaution after this event. On the whole, I think it impossible to get over the strong evidence afforded by the entries in the plaintiff's books, uncontradicted by any written testimony on the other side. There is always a certain amount of hardship in making a trader, who, as in this case, as far as I am aware, is not even suspected of having intentionally passed a forged note on his creditor, liable for the amount, but I see no alternative but to give a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,000, with costs Rs. 51.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—26TH MARCH.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ., CHAIRMAN; P. RYAN, ESQ., AND NARAYEN WASSOODEWJEE, ESQ.)

RAGOONATH TOOKARAM was charged at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner with not having paid the amount of expenses, Rs. 2,038-14-8, incurred by the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, for filling up marshy ground at Grant Road.

Mr. Leathes appeared on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Lynch for the defendant.

The Court struck out the case on account of Mr. Leathes not being able to proceed with the case in the absence of witnesses.

Mr. Lynch applied for costs under section 244 of the Municipal Act; and one gold mohur of Rs. 15 was allowed to him as costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PARSEE LADIES AND THE GIRLS' SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I was indeed astonished to receive a card in connection with the meeting of this association.

Now, Sir, I ask in the name of the mothers and daughters of India what the aims of the directors were in intentionally excluding the fair sex from the enjoyment of a right which they were intellectually and morally entitled to enjoy?

I ask, in the name of justice, why were the Parsee ladies (God bless them) purposely deprived of enjoying a scene, which would have rejoiced the hearts of many a mother—a scene which would have displayed to the mothers the progress made by their own daughters—it was a scene eminently calculated to show how superior we are to the Bengalee, who always talk of reform but never work it out—a scene which would have inspired many a mother to have their children run an intellectual race in the march of progress—a scene which would have told to the world what has fallen as the Parsees are from the height of their prosperity, enveloped as they are by a dark and dismal cloud of commercial adversity, they were doing all they could to support female education, female rights, and female freedom.

Well done. Oh, ye directors! As reformers, as promoters of the cause of female education, as directors of the Parsee Girls' School, you have nobly performed your part in intentionally depriving the fair sex of their just rights: you have acted nobly in not inviting the very girls, who now are mothers and wives, who have had the honour and credit of passing through your school since the last ten years.

You have exercised your wisdom in thus excluding and banishing them away from your august presence.

You have exercised your wise discretion in thus avoiding the Town Hall or the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, and preferring the abodes or private parlours of your rich but untutored Satias for a public exhibition.

Ah! If the experience of ten long and continued years have taught you to crush the rights of females under your feet, a greater

RAVAGES OF THE BORER IN THE COFFEE PLANTATIONS OF MYSORE, &c.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

THE Commissioner for investigating the ravages of Borer in the coffee plantations of Mysore and Coorg, recently forwarded for the information of the Government, copy of a monthly report of progress forwarded by him to the Commissioner for Mysore and Coorg, dated 8th February 1868.

I have the honour to inform you, for the information of the Commissioner, that I have concluded my inspection of the coffee estates in Coorg, and will now proceed to Munzerabad. The work in Coorg has occupied me longer than I anticipated, the estates being so numerous and scattered, and a good deal of time having been consumed by the observations and inquiries necessary, in order to arrive at a correct knowledge of the natural history of the insect—enemies of the coffee.

2. The white Borer does not appear to be on the increase, although its appearance in two year old coffee, on an estate in the Bamboo district, has created some alarm. It is a very unusual thing for the insect to attack coffee so young, the instinct of the beetle probably leading it to avoid trees in which the larvæ would not find space for its operations, and sufficient food. In the Bamboo district, however, the coffee developes wood very rapidly, a two year old stem being of considerable size, and this probably accounts for the Borer appearing in it at so early a period of its growth. Another instance of the same kind was brought to my notice some time ago, and in this case, too, the plants were unusually large for their age. These two incidents, taken in connection with other facts, have enabled me to determine that the larvæ of the Borer beetle continues less than one year in that stage of its existence, although nearly the whole of the other members of the same family live from two to three years as grubs. I have not, during the month of January, although I have opened quite a hundred stems, found more than half a dozen Borer beetles in them, they being all on the wing. The larvæ, however, are still abundant, and vary in size according to age, from the diameter of a knitting needle to that of a small quill. The insect is evidently, therefore, much more regular, as to the periods of the year in which it is to be found, in the various stages of its life, than we were at first led to believe. The subject of re-planting portions of estates on which the trees have died out from Borer, is now causing some anxiety to owners, as they are not quite certain whether the post will disappear, and the planting up of ground on which coffee has been grown before is always a matter of considerable expense and difficulty. The opinion that shade is necessary on estates in the eastern part of the province, where the droughts are often very trying, appears to be rapidly gaining ground, and on most properties the growth of every forest tree, springing up spontaneously amongst the coffee, is encouraged. About two days ago I inspected, with much interest, a small estate, some 20 miles south-east off Mercara on the banks of the Cauvery completely under the shade of the charcoal tree. The land was cleared of forest, and planted up in the usual manner, and thereafter the charcoal tree seedlings, which generally come up plentifully in such clearings, were permitted to grow and gradually thinned out. At present they are from 12 to 15 feet high with fine umbrella-like tops, and the coffee below is perhaps the best and most promising for its age that I have seen in Coorg. There is a great advantage gained by cutting down the forest and allowing the shaded trees to spring up in this manner, instead of planting under the shade of standing forest, as in the former case the trees come into bearing as soon as if in the open, whereas in the latter no crop need be expected for the first four years. The only question is whether the shade that comes up spontaneously in clearings will last, most of the trees being soft wood, rather short-lived, and easily injured by gales. This and other questions relative to shade, now engaging the attention of many Coorg planters, I hope to settle after visiting the estates that have for years been under shade in Munzerabad, &c.

3. On the 25th of last month, and two or three succeeding days, heavy showers fell throughout the whole of the district, and the result has been that the coffee has come out in full blossom on many estates now, instead of in the month of March as is usually the case. Should showers fall in this month, the prospects as to crop will be highly favourable, but otherwise a good deal of the blossom must perish. The rain has somewhat retarded the drying and despatch of the crop now on hand.

4. In a former communication, I stated that my observations regarding the larvæ, called the red Borer, led me to think that it belonged to the wood leopard moth or zenzera, and an imago just emerged from the chrysalis confirms this opinion. Although the larva is pretty common, the moth is a very rare insect, its colour and slow flight perhaps enabling its enemies to discover and catch it with ease. The moth is rather pretty, and very peculiar in its appearance, the wings looking much too small for the size of the body. The antenæ in the male are beautifully feathered for about half their length, and the wings of a dull white colour, spotted with black.

5. In a previous letter I stated that the Coorgs believe that the bamboos in their country die out regularly once in sixty years, and that in consequence of that event taking place in 1866, the Borer, which used to live in the bamboo, left that plant and took up its abode in the coffee. From inquiries made in various directions, I have come to the conclusion that the life of the bamboo is not characterized by any such periodicity, and that the general death of the plant arose simply from the unusual drought. It has prevailed here, as elsewhere in India, during that season. I have also secured specimens of various insects that infest the bamboo, and although one grub has a considerable resemblance to the white Borer, it is a totally different insect. I may also remark that the habits of the white Borer are such as to preclude the idea of its being able to live in the bamboo. I have found recently in the orange tree, and also in jungle-wood, a Borer so like the white coffee Borer in habits and appearance, that I strongly suspect they are the same. Several larvæ of the orange Borer are now being watched, in hopes that they will duly attain the imago state, and enable me to settle this question.—*Madras Athenæum.*

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE OXFORD PROFESSORSHIP OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

(*Goldwin Smith in the Manchester Examiner, Feb.* 12.)

THE ejection of Professor Rogers from his chair by an overwhelming majority, as a punishment for his political opinions, will be naturally set down to the bigotry of the University of Oxford; and the usual reflections will, with too much plausibility, be made upon the failure of high culture to produce right feeling and good sense. The fact, however, is that the majority—I believe the great majority—of the residents, that is, of the really academical part of the constituency, including some who are strongly opposed to Mr. Rogers in politics, voted for him on academical grounds. The election was carried against him by a swamping incursion of Tory non-residents, brought up by the party whip, through the political organization which was set on foot for the ejection of Mr. Gladstone, and which is still kept standing for general objects of electioneering and intrigue. A certain number of resident wire-pullers and place-hunters, it is true, were disgracefully active. But the really effective agency was that of the Carlton Club. . . .

Two or three reflections are suggested by this little academical event. The first is one which principally concerns the University itself, or rather which concerns the country as it is interested in the University. It is, that if these institutions are to be really devoted to the objects of learning and education, they must be taken out of the hands of Tory squires and parsons, and put into the hands of those who will administer them impartially with the proper end in view and in the interest of the whole nation. In other words, the power of the non-resident convocation in University elections and in University legislation must be abolished. The number of the occasions on which this body actually interferes is a very inadequate criterion of the evil; though the instances are numerous in which academical elections have been made the mere sport of party feeling, or measures of educational progress have been thrown out by a political or ecclesiastical incursion, and the University held responsible for their failure. The sense of the presence of this mass of blind prejudice and passion always ready to precipitate itself upon us at the bidding of its wire-pullers, hangs like a weight of lead upon our policy, and prevents us from even projecting any wise and consistent educational legislation.

The second reflection is one which concerns the people at large, and especially the artisans of the North, whom Lord Derby has just been exhorting, in mellifluous strains, to cast off their own leaders and to put their trust in the ancient well-known, and sincere devotion of the Tory aristocracy to the cause of the people. The Tories, driven by Mr. Gladstone's uncompromising honesty to the wall, have conceded an extension of the suffrage; but the leopard has not changed his spots, much less has he changed his heart. Every one who has sincerely cast in his lot with the people, and who has really contributed to the triumph of reform, from Mr. Gladstone downwards, is the object of a persecution, on the part of the Tories, more rancorous and malignant than ever. If they could once succeed in separating the people from their leaders, the people would soon feel the effects of the class hatred which vents itself upon the leaders now. Therefore let the people, if they wish to reap the fruits of reform, if they wish to avoid virtually losing all that they have gained, stand by those who have stood by them.

The third reflection is one of a rather wider and more speculative kind. I heartily appreciate the virtues of the clergy, social as well as religious, and regard many of them personally with the most sincere esteem; but I suspect society is advancing towards the time when it will find that it is as hopeless to keep up a special order of men for the maintenance and propagation of virtue, as most of us already know that it is to keep up a special order of men for the maintenance and propagation of truth. The Oxford Convocation House was filled the other day with country rectors, who had rushed up, full of feelings which are certainly not inculcated in the Sermon on the Mount, to crush and deprive of his bread a man who was accused of no want of fidelity in the discharge of his office, but who "had stood on the same platform with Beales," and who, as they had been led to think, had attended a Baptist meeting. These men would, no doubt, go back to their parishes full of exultation at the vengeance which they had wreaked upon the object of their party hatred. Next Sunday they would put on their white surplices, the emblems of innocence of heart, read with unctuous solemnity the precepts of a religion of pure benevolence, then mount their pulpits and there preach that, though a man may possess all the other good qualities, though he may be just, honest, sober, industrious, and humane, without charity he is but sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal, and will certainly be consigned to eternal fire. . . . . .

A good discourse on Christian love is, after all, a good thing; but the removal of a great political injustice, or the introduction of a new bond of harmony between large industrial classes, such as, I hope, the co-operative system will prove, is worth all the discourses in the world.

BREAKFAST.—EPP'S COCOA.—The very aggreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. Invigorating and nourishing, with a refined and grateful flavour developed by the special mode of preparation applied, this Cocoa is used as their habitual beverage for breakfast by thousands who never before used Cocoa. "Cocoa stands very much higher than Coffee or Tea," Dr. Hassall says, "and contains every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." It is made simply by pouring boiling water or milk on the preparation as sold in ½lb., 1-lb., and 1-lb., packets. This Cocoa, as being prepared by Jas. Epps & Co., the Homœopathic Chemists first established in England, is very generally called Epp's Homœopathic Cocoa.

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9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

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Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
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Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

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A first-class English-built light Dog Cart expressly built to order by Bennian & Healey, Liverpool, and which cost six months ago £30.

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A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss Builder, 98, Euston Road.

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The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

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ALSO,

2 full size Miniature Broughams, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.

Ditto Ditto Buggy with Lamps by Ditto.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

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1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.

1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.

1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

FOR SALE.—The property of Captain R. CURLING, Commander of the P. and O. Company's Service, proceeded to England.

A first-class nearly new English-built light London Sociable, by J. Buchanan Co., Glasgow, with a pair of fast-trotting Bay large Australian Horses, and a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness, complete.

The above Carriage and Horses, either one or pair, can be sold together or separately.

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One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.

Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.

A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Baggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jamieson's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.

A Fresh Batch of New Maivern Dog-Carts.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 13th March, 1868.

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For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.
Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. S. JOHNSTONE, M. D
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— ,, EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
,, THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	CIVIL. Half-Yearly		CIVIL. Monthly.		MILITARY. Half-yearly.		MILITARY. Monthly.		Age.
	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	
20	31	0 0	2	10 6	17	8 0	3	1 8	20
30	38	0 0	3	3 0	20	0 0	3	8 8	30
40	22	8 0	3	15 9	23	8 0	4	2 7	40
50	29	8 0	5	3 7	30	8 0	5	6 5	50
60	41	8 0	7	5 7	42	8 0	7	8 5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay,

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to hose for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE—NOT LIABLE TO FORFEITURE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY is prepared to grant Policies as above, at ordinary and moderate rates of Premium, on approved Lives.

Forms of Proposal and every information to be had at the Society's Offices.

J. L. NAPIER HAY,
Secretary in India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1868.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Com pany, or to he Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
S. L. ACLAND, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
W. NIXON, Esq.
A. E. ASHLEY, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld) 1st October 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq. — William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. — George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. — Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq. — Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. — John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq. — John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. — J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. — C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq. — H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. — Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., Londo dy; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay

The rates of